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DB Name	Query	Hit Count	Set Name
USPT	l13 same l7	35	L15
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USPT	l2 adj bracket	775	L6
USPT	l1 same l4	26	L5
USPT	optical adj propert$3	19618	L4
USPT	l1 and l2	15	L3
USPT	orthodontic	2395	L2
USPT	fluoropolymer	6278	L1

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L5: Entry 11 of 26 File: USPT Jun 10, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5637634 A
TITLE: Composition based on an olefin polymer and object manufactured from this composition

BSPR:
To facilitate the processing of olefin polymers such as polypropylene or polyethylene it is generally known to incorporate therein one or more additives such as a fluoropolymer (for example polyvinylidene fluoride), or a silicone. To this end it has already been proposed in Patent EP-0,158,140 to prepare films by extrusion from an olefin polymer to which a silicone has been added; the films thus obtained exhibit improved mechanical and optical properties.

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L5: Entry 20 of 26 File: USPT Feb 23, 1993

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5188873 A
TITLE: Polyolefin-based mouldable compositions and articles made from these compositions

ABPL:
Compositions based on polyolefins (high-density polyethylene, polypropylene, etc.) additionally containing at least one fluoropolymer and at least one low-density polyethylene, which can be employed for the production of shaped articles whose application calls for improved optical properties.

BSPR:
There have now been found mouldable compositions based on polyolefins containing small quantities of fluoropolymers and of low-density polyethylenes, which make it possible to obtain articles whose optical properties are particularly effective. In particular, these compositions make it possible to obtain articles whose surface is particularly glossy and whose transparency is improved. These compositions can be processed by the various conventional moulding processes, chiefly by extrusion and by injection moulding.

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L8: Entry 3 of 10 File: USPT Oct 24, 1995

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5461133 A
TITLE: Stain-resistant elastomeric orthodontic force module

BSPR:
Orthodontic treatment normally involves the application of mechanical forces to urge improperly positioned teeth into correct alignment. One common form of orthodontic treatment includes the use of orthodontic brackets that are fixed to teeth. A resilient curved arch wire, seated in slots of the brackets, is bent or twisted at strategic locations. The restoring force exerted by the arch wire tends to shift the teeth into orthodontically correct alignment.

DRPR:
A fifth class of materials suitable for the invention includes fluoroelastomers including three basic types, namely fluorocarbon, fluorosilicone and fluoroalkoxyphosphazene. Examples of commercial fluorocarbon elastomers include poly(vinylidene fluoride-co-hexafluoropropylene) (FLUOREL, 3M) , poly(vinylidene fluoride-co-hexafluoropropene-co-tetrafluoroethylene) (VITON B; E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.) and poly(vinylidene fluoride-co-hexafluoropropylene-co-tetrafluoroethylene) (plus cure-site monomer) (VITON G, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.). The fluorosilicone elastomers have repeating units of the general formula ##STR1## and contain small amounts of ##STR2## used for crosslinking with peroxides. Suitable formulations for fluorosilicone elastomers comprise about 10-90 parts per hundred resin (phr) methyl trifluoropropyl silicone, 10-90 phr silica based fillers, 1-50 phr metal oxide fillers and 1-10 phr silane fluids. The polyfluoroalkoxyphosphazenes are a recent commercial addition to the fluorinated elastomer family, and are vulcanizable by peroxide via incorporation of a cure-site monomer.

DRPR:
Referring now to the drawings, FIG. 1 illustrates a ligature or tensioning device 10 that can be made of the materials set out above. The annular device 10 has a circular cross-section, and resembles an O-ring. In use, the device 10 is stretched around tie wings of an orthodontic bracket and over an arch wire, in order to ligate the wire to the bracket and urge the wire toward a fully seated orientation in the bottom of a slot formed in the bracket.

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 12 of 12 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 5890500 A

L9: Entry 1 of 12 File: USPT Apr 6, 1999

US-PAT-NO: 5890500
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5890500 A

TITLE: Orthodontic braces wearer dental flossing device

DATE-ISSUED: April 6, 1999

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Mabon; Robert Alan	Apollo	PA	15613	N/A
Mabon; Crystal Elayne	Apollo	PA	15613	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 132/323; 132/321

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 2. Document ID: US 5762192 A

L9: Entry 2 of 12 File: USPT Jun 9, 1998

US-PAT-NO: 5762192
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5762192 A

TITLE: Packaging curable materials

DATE-ISSUED: June 9, 1998

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Jacobs; Dwight W.	River Falls	WI	N/A	N/A
Hoevel; Kenneth E.	Monrovia	CA	N/A	N/A
Chester; Bruce E.	Irvine	CA	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 206/369; 206/368, 206/562, 206/564, 206/63.5

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 3. Document ID: US 5636736 A

L9: Entry 3 of 12 File: USPT Jun 10, 1997

US-PAT-NO: 5636736
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5636736 A

TITLE: Packaging curable materials

DATE-ISSUED: June 10, 1997

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Jacobs; Dwight W.	River Falls	WI	N/A	N/A
Hoevel; Kenneth E.	Monrovia	CA	N/A	N/A
Chester; Bruce E.	Irvine	CA	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 206/369; 206/368, 206/562, 206/564, 206/63.5

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 4. Document ID: US 5461133 A

L9: Entry 4 of 12 File: USPT Oct 24, 1995

US-PAT-NO: 5461133
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5461133 A

TITLE: Stain-resistant elastomeric orthodontic force module

DATE-ISSUED: October 24, 1995

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Hammar; W. James	St. Paul	MN	N/A	N/A
Nave; Miriam D.	St. Paul	MN	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 528/10; 433/18, 433/20, 433/22, 433/23, 522/908, 526/279, 528/26

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 5. Document ID: US 5348879 A

L9: Entry 5 of 12 File: USPT Sep 20, 1994

US-PAT-NO: 5348879
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5348879 A

TITLE: Cell stretching method

DATE-ISSUED: September 20, 1994

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Shapiro; Alan R.	Sharon	MA	N/A	N/A
Gray; Martha L.	Cambridge	MA	N/A	N/A
Melendez; Luis A.	Norwood	MA	N/A	N/A
Schaffer; Jonathan L.	Newton	MA	N/A	N/A
Wright John D.	Sandown	NH	N/A	N/A
Venegas; Jose G.	Swampscott	MA	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/375; 435/29

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 6. Document ID: US 5348154 A

L9: Entry 6 of 12 File: USPT Sep 20, 1994

US-PAT-NO: 5348154
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5348154 A

TITLE: Packaging curable materials

DATE-ISSUED: September 20, 1994

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Jacobs; Dwight W.	St. Paul	MN	N/A	N/A
Hoevel; Kenneth E.	Monrovia	CA	N/A	N/A
Chester; Bruce E.	Irvine	CA	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 206/369; 206/368, 206/562, 206/564, 206/63.5

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 7. Document ID: US 5317074 A

L9: Entry 7 of 12 File: USPT May 31, 1994

US-PAT-NO: 5317074
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5317074 A

TITLE: Stain-resistant elastomeric orthodontic force module

DATE-ISSUED: May 31, 1994

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Hammar; W. James	St. Paul	MN	N/A	N/A
Nave; Miriam D.	St. Paul	MN	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 528/44; 433/18, 433/20, 433/22, 433/23, 522/908, 526/242

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 8. Document ID: US 5302225 A

L9: Entry 8 of 12 File: USPT Apr 12, 1994

US-PAT-NO: 5302225
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5302225 A

TITLE: Method of joining dissimilar materials

DATE-ISSUED: April 12, 1994

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Padden; James B.	West Bloomfield	MI	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 156/309.3; 156/280, 156/303.1, 156/309.6, 156/313, 156/90, 428/594, 428/613, 428/615, 428/622, 442/7

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 9. Document ID: US 5145729 A

L9: Entry 9 of 12 File: USPT Sep 8, 1992

US-PAT-NO: 5145729
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5145729 A

TITLE: Composite intermediate bonding structures

DATE-ISSUED: September 8, 1992

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Padden; James B.	West Bloomfield	MI	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 428/220; 428/337, 428/594, 428/608, 428/613, 428/615, 428/622, 442/7

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 10. Document ID: US 5076875 A

L9: Entry 10 of 12 File: USPT Dec 31, 1991

US-PAT-NO: 5076875
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5076875 A

TITLE: Composite intermediate bonding structures

DATE-ISSUED: December 31, 1991

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Padden; James B.	West Bloomfield	MI	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 156/313; 156/280, 156/303.1, 156/309.3, 156/309.6, 156/90, 428/594, 428/613, 428/615, 428/622, 442/7

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 11. Document ID: US 4978007 A

L9: Entry 11 of 12 File: USPT Dec 18, 1990

US-PAT-NO: 4978007
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4978007 A

TITLE: Packaging curable materials

DATE-ISSUED: December 18, 1990

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Jacobs; Dwight W.	River Falls	WI	N/A	N/A
Crowe; Gregory D.	Duarte	CA	N/A	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 206/469; 206/368, 206/460, 206/813

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 12. Document ID: US 3765091 A

L9: Entry 12 of 12 File: USPT Oct 16, 1973

US-PAT-NO: 3765091
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 3765091 A

TITLE: ORTHODONTIC ONLAY FOR LIGHT-WIRE TECHNIQUE

DATE-ISSUED: October 16, 1973

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Northcutt; Michael E.	Los Altos Hills	CA	94021	N/A

US-CL-CURRENT: 433/9

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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Term	Documents
(2 AND 7).USPT.	12

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L15: Entry 3 of 35 File: USPT Nov 30, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5994028 A
TITLE: Thermal transfer film

DEPR:
The insulating material basically must have a low thermal conductivity and good light transmittance. An insulating material satisfying such requirements includes poly(isobutylene), poly(tetrafluoroethylene), polychlorotrifluoroethylene, poly(p-chlorostyrene), poly(vinylidene fluoride), polyvinyl chloride, polystyrene and poly(isobutene-co-isoprene). Among them, a polymer having thermal conductivity of 0.100.about.0.150 W/mK is preferably used.

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L15: Entry 4 of 35 File: USPT Nov 16, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5985444 A
TITLE: Amide functional ultraviolet light absorbers for fluoropolymers

BSPR:
Vinyl fluoride homopolymers and copolymers have excellent resistance to sunlight degradation, chemical attack, water absorption and solvents and a high solar energy transmittance rate. These properties have spread the use of the poly(vinylfluoride) (PVF) films in outdoor and indoor functional and decorative applications. Poly(vinylfluoride) has a greater tendency to crystallize than poly(vinylchloride). It is stable at high temperatures, which is important in any of its applications. Copolymers of vinyl fluoride include copolymerization of a vinyl fluoride monomer with one of the following monomers: vinyl chloride, vinylidene carbonate, acrylonitrile, vinylidene fluoride, vinyl acetate, vinyl formate, hexafluorocyclobutene, ethylene, chlorotrifluoroethylene, and hexafluoropropene. Acrylic monomers including ethylacrylate, acrylic acid, and perfluoromethacryloyl fluoride have also been used as comonomers.

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L15: Entry 11 of 35 File: USPT Nov 4, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5684913 A
TITLE: Optical waveguide tube and method of making

DEPR:
A tube of tetrafluoroethylene-hexafluoropropylene copolymer (FEP) having a diameter of 13 mm was filled with a monomeric charge as shown in Table 2. Using a peroxide polymerization initiator, the monomer was polymerized at 70.degree. C. for 3 hours to form a core in situ. The tube was cut to a section of 50 cm long, which was manually bent for evaluating ease of deformation. The core was measured for modulus of elasticity at 20.degree. C. and transmittance of 670-nm visible light. Evaluation is the same as in Example 1. The results are shown in Table 2.

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L15: Entry 29 of 35 File: USPT Apr 6, 1982

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4323956 A
TITLE: Lens closure for light fixture and method for attachment

BSPR:
Fluoroplastics, or fluorocarbon polymers, all have the property of having a resistance to high temperatures, being light weight in small thickness and being unbreakable. Some fluoroplastics, and in particular Teflon FEP (a fluorocarbon copolymer made by polymerizing a mixture of tetrafluoroethylene and hexafluoropropylene), have the additional properties of being nearly transparent in thin-film form (no thicker than about 10 mm.), having a high and uniform light-spectrum transmittance, having a long-term aging quality without appreciable discoloring, and having an extremely low coefficient of friction and therefore providing a dust resistant surface. It has been discovered that a lighting fixture closure made of such a material has sufficiently equal or superior qualities in all of its necessary characteristics that it is an overall superior closure to that of glass.

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L15: Entry 31 of 35 File: USPT Jan 9, 1979

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4133798 A
TITLE: Fluorocopolymer composition having improved transparency

DEPR:
An ethylene-tetrafluoroethylene copolymer having a molar ratio of C.sub.2 F.sub.4 /C.sub.2 H.sub.4 of 52:48, and a melt flow initiation temperature of 279.degree. C., a thermal decomposition initiation temperature of 345.degree. C. and a volumetric flow of 46 mm.sup.3 /sec. at 300.degree. C. and the specific amount of each condensed ring compound shown in Table 1 were blended and kneaded in an extrusion molding machine to fabricate each film having a thickness of 50.mu.. The characteristics of the resulting films have been measured. Percent transmittances of ultraviolet ray and visible ray of the films having a thickness of 50.mu. were measured. The results are shown in FIG. 1.